THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

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Original Poetry.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

Grace.

BY HENRY S. HOBBY.

Oh! Grace all lovely as thou art,
Home of the fervor and fervor!
Thou'rt pure and holy, and have part
In every enlightened state and mind!
Tho' the thin sandals of the poor,
By conquering Moslems were trod,
And o'er the ashes of your sires
Leap high the unbeliever's fiery,
I bid ye with this burning lyre,
Of rapture filled, between Fourth and
Where every footstep, full, and pure
As these uprooted freedom's good.
Man, who but thou, shall dare to close
The deepest mystery of depth?
For such? I ask, I hail to thee,
Fair, genial and glorious to thee,
Seeking and evil active power,
Thou'rt Heaven's oath to God's above.
Oh! Greece, enfranchised Greece, once more
Thou'rt free, as a sea would bid
The dying blessing of his sire,
Still hallied for their native height,
And every rock and field and glen,
Gave back its cry of liberty again.
Counseling for their native soil
Their glory and their country's God!
Man, enslaved in their immortal souls,
That laughs to scorn the tempest's shock!
Where every footstep, full, and pure
As these uprooted freedom's good.
Man, who but thou, shall dare to close
The deepest mystery of depth?
For such? I ask, I hail to thee,
Fair, genial and glorious to thee,
Seeking and evil active power,
Thou'rt Heaven's oath to God's above.

Dec. 5—tr

Original Tales.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post

The Rector of Crosley; Or, Woman's Faith. A Tale.

BY THOMAS C. GRAHAM.

Our tale introduces the reader to the delightful retreat of the Rector of Crosley, a village of little importance, situated on the west coast of one of the islands which adorn with their luxuriant verdure the bounty of Britain—the Garden of the Ocean, as it has been said, "a village of little importance," but the value of a "living" in the Established Church, is to be estimated not by the proportions of the village, but by the extent of the parish and the fertility of the soil, both of which advantages Crosley possessed in an eminent degree. To these was added a neighboring benefice hereditary in the family, called Addington, under the spiritual superintendence of Vicar, who resided in the county town of Kilmore, distant from Crosley about twenty miles.

The parsonage occupied the lap of the secret, and was defended on the north by a range of hills, lofted with a hilltop head. The mansion was irregularly constructed, as it showed the taste of several of ancient sires, whose towering heads from the period of their erection, had afforded an shelter through many lay considerable generations to a numerous family of rooks. The walls were covered, or five acres exhibited the abundant products of a reasonable vegetation under garden culture, diversified with orchard trees of a fine variety; while here and there a conservatory crowned with exotic fruit and flowers, and by floating in the midst of Europe, flanked the air with rare aroma, new and grateful to the senses. The walls of the grounds were environed with a broad belt of shrubbery, closely planted and perfumed by flourishing romance, under small restraint, a resting place for a thousand nest-inviting birds, and made vocal with the prolonged harmony of the summer evening song of the thrush, the blackbird, and the linnet, while the hills echoed through the livelong day, when the mellow cheerfulness of the tireless nightingale, the tenant of some fragrant bower, poured its evening melody.

Such was the parsonage occupied by the subject of our present sketch, and it should be added that the church was situated within a few minutes walk of the dwelling, and formed a picturesque object from the windows of the latter. It was a venerable edifice, which dated its origin from the days of the Catholic religion, and was built in the form of a cross, with a square tower at the intersection of the transepts, surmounted by a spire. Its walls were covered with ivy, and the whole was surrounded by a churchyard, in which the dead of many generations reposed, and which was entered by a gate at the south side. The interior of the church was plain, but neat, and the pews were of oak, which had become dark with age. The pulpit was of the same material, and was ascended by a winding staircase. The reading desk was immediately under the pulpit, and the communion table was placed in the chancel, which was separated from the body of the church by a railing. The whole was lighted by a window of stained glass, which threw a solemn light upon the altar, and gave a rich effect to the surrounding objects.

The Rector was a widower, and had been for many years, when our story opens. His wife died in the prime of life, and left him with one child, a daughter, a lovely girl of eighteen, she lived in somewhat secluded manner, and was the object of a paternal fondness. Reading an instance which might lead to an interchange of vows, she formed an acquaintance beyond the mere formalities of recognition, unexpected from an attendance on the devotional exercises of the church, and was gradually waiting away under a mysterious influence, without a knowledge of the fact. Her decline at length became so manifest that Mr. Fitzwarre determined to consult an intimate friend of his father's, bearing the church without waiting to throw off his surplice, after the performance of the services of the day. last, he overheard the two ladies before they reached their point of elevation from the lowest step. A general remark served to elicit an observation on the subject, and the communication of a secret which the minister soon beguiled Mrs. Cathcart into a discussion, in which she was at once interested and pleased; it required, however, his best efforts of persuasion to induce her to accept an invitation to dine with him, and he congratulated himself on the success of his truth laudable object, as he was parting on either arm the debilitated mother and the beautiful daughter, he introduced them to the station of the carriage which "the fair" was in waiting with which Mrs. Cathcart indulged at the table, afforded the minister an opportunity to express an apparently casual remark on her health—for Grace was not present.

The lady replied that she had not for some time enjoyed good mind health, but had scarcely permitted herself to think that it was seriously impaired; "for even now," she added, "I am not aware that the bare thought of such a thing, has turned my very blood into a supernatural current."

"Alas! dear mother," said Amelia, "I have sometimes almost fancied that, you have really been unwell, but you were so kind, and so reverend our hopes that the country air would improve your health."

"We will trust your fancy has deceived you, Miss Amelia," replied the Rector, "though it would be imprudent to neglect proper caution, and the employment of such means as experience has suggested to arrest the progress of affliction; air and gentle exercise will assist you, madam, and if you will oblige me with your consent, I shall call for you, and ride a carriage for some one or three hours, every day until your health is re-established."

"Sir," replied the youth.

"Sir!—and the Rector paused—our moment only, but in that moment he suffered a martyrdom of suspense. The thought darted through his mind that the lady might have misunderstood him, as Mrs. Cathcart manifested some objection, "for, should your health still decline, I could not forgive myself for allowing you to regret my offer."

Mrs. Cathcart was overruled; it was the first time she had found herself unable to resist the conviction that compassion was a duty upon her existence. The carriage was announced, and Mr. Fitzwarre, assisting the ladies to their seats in the church, desired the coachman to proceed to the widow's dwelling, having observed that for some time past the latter had been in the habit of attending the evening's service, rightly conjecturing that Mrs. Cathcart's residence was situated at a very short distance from the church, and he could not fail to estimate the kindness, which manifested itself in such unsolicited attentions, from one who presumed to be no valuable friend.

From that time Mrs. Cathcart sunk with fearful rapidity, and the medical attendant by her parent assisted the best medical attendance, even from the metropolis, could not prevail on her to entertain for a moment that I had proffered life and happiness. "Amelia, my child," she would say, "I am not afraid to die, but I am afraid to live, for I am afraid that I have proffered life and happiness to you

they can [illegible] whose hearts are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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E. P. J. FORRESTER for the State of Mississippi, and those who may be waited upon by the above gentlemen, will please favorably consider their statements.

E. P. H. M. SMITH is our travelling agent for Maryland and Delaware.

The Money Market.

The money market in Philadelphia has changed but little since our last. The officers of the U. S. Bank are still engaged in giving certificates of deposit, bearing six per cent. interest, in exchange for its notes, but few out do such depositors as had funds in the bank at the time of its suspension. About $1,000,000 of the public funds are now the Revenue Bill of Pennsylvania, and the Fiscal Bank of the United States. The project of the Secretary of the Treasury for the issue of Exchequer Bills to-day's paper. The following list comprises all the information in relation to the Revenue Bill. A large number of these bills have already their small notes in circulation, and quite a perceptible difference is made, in consequence in our receipts from Pennsylvania railroads.

Banks Accepting the Bill.

	May Issue.
Lancaster Bank,	$50,052
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster,	60,000
Bank of Middletown,	19,329
Harrisburg Bank,	56,350
York Bank,	37,177
Carlisle Bank,	43,173
Bank of Chambersburg,	68,515
Bank of Gettysburg,	36,944
Northumberland Bank,	30,000
Wyoming Bank,	13,571
Towanda Bank,	28,125
Berks County Bank,	80,945
Mechanics' Bank of Brownsville,	83,016
Exchange Bank of Pittsburg,	117,597
Erie Bank,	18,108
Meyersmming Bank,	30,875
Bank of Pennsylvania—2's	133,000
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank—5's,	62,500
Lebanon Bank,	13,178
United States Bank,	
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Waynesburg,	14,063
Bank of Gettysburg,	23,519
Bank of Susquehanna county,	18,750
Columbia Bank and Bridge Company,	59,350
Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburg,	90,000

Banks asked loan Rejected the Bill.

	Might have loaned.
Philadelphia Bank,	$201,414
Commercial Bank,	131,250
Southwark Bank,	44,815
Girard Bank,	200,000
Western Bank,	75,000
Franklin Bank of Washington,	75,500
Bank of North Liberties,	131,315
Bank of Pittsburg—not asked,	
The whole route under the bill might have issued,	$3,179,999
Refusal to issue of	909,589
Balance,	$2,270,410

We may add that in addition to the above, the Bank of the Northern Liberties, the Bank of Penn Township, the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank of the Northern Liberties, and the Chester County Bank, have signified their assent to the Bill. It will thus be seen that our community will very speedily have an abundance of small notes. The Pennsylvania Railroad has rejected the Bill.

United States Bank.

There is a wide difference of opinion, whether the United States Bank Bill will be constitutional. The constitutional effects are made, by memorials on both sides. The New York Express asserts that the Memorial in Favor of a United States Bank will be one of the most extensively signed documents that ever went forth from that city. It is believed that already fifteen thousand names have signed, and all of them persons who are interested to the Memorialists conscious of the city, embracing all classes and trades. On the 20th of January, the

Memorial will be taken up at the Merchants' Exchange, and numerously signed, and its circulation in this city, but are regarded with silence.

"The True Issue," published at Jackson, Miss., states that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union Bank, on the 15th inst. Mr. Gwin presented a letter from their port notes, (which was all that the cashier had time to count) amounting to $1,000,000, and recommended to destroy this description of paper at every succeeding meeting of the Board.

The Inquirer.—We were shown a one dollar note on the 'Corning Bank' of New York, altered to a five. The alterations had been effected in several places, but in no instance in a very skilful manner. The note was signed *H. W. Bostwick*, President, and *P. J. Mallory*, Cashier.

UNFORTUNATE GOAT CASE.—The St. Louis Era says, that a large amount of spurious gold coin has been put into circulation in that city, and that the Bank of Missouri. It is stated that in one case payment of seventy-five dollars was made in half eagles, not one of which was genuine.

The St. Louis New Era says, that a suit of Missouri State Stock to the amount of $30,000 has been made to an Eastern capitalist since the 1st of May, on which he bear the extraordinary interest of ten per cent.

The Bankers' Circular of Boston, in Massachusetts, refuses to receive Tennessee money on deposite. This course is adopted, because the Nashville brokers kept running up the Boston rate of money and then running it down, for purposes of speculation.

Sales of Stocks,

By the Philadelphia Board of Brokers, for the week ending Thursday.

		Price sold for
1161	shares United States—Bankrupt,	1 to 1
75	do. Phil. Wil. & Balt. R. R.	37 3/8
100	do. Morris Canal,	10
141	do. Vicksburg Bank,	6 3/4
50	do. Girard Bank,	6
30	do. Mechanics' Bank,	37 1/2
50	do. Chambersburg R. R.	55
50	do. Gettysburg Railroad,	10
1	do. Susquehanna Canal Co.	50
2	do. American Fire Insurance Co.	75
1	do. Bank of Pittsburg,	10
1	do. Far. & Mechanics Bank,	6 1/4
1	do. Bank of U. S.	1

Mail-Road Accident.

An accident occurred on Friday week on the Norwich and Worcester Rail-road, which, but for the coolness and intrepidity of the engineer, must have been fatal to the passengers. About seven o'clock, on that day, as the train of cars was passing over Worcester or Norwich, in North Killingly, Conn., about thirty-five miles from Worcester, one of the front axle of the locomotive broke and while travelling at the usual rapid rate, and tore up the whole track for a distance of three rods. The engineer, as soon as possible disengaged the engine from the cars, and by reversing the valve, took to the road for a distance of ten feet, and was enabled to stem with the engineer the whole train, a distance of three rods, without any serious injury.

The fireman escaped unhurt, and the engineer of the baggage car received no injury was done to the passengers, in disengaging the cars from the locomotive, at the rest. No one was killed, however, and the baggage car was much broken. Two horses were killed, and several others injured. Two horses were killed, and several others injured. Two horses were killed, and several others injured

THE OLIO.

Variety is the spice of life.

Then spice it all the season.

Poetical Rigs for the Wedding.

Poor pencil go, to the wedding,
Be cuddled between coat and vest,
Be squeezed, rubbed, if the cash,
Follow, nor lead through life.

He is mighty conceited—the lot, my dear,
And prophecy safe, and say
You took by tail while I stuck by the toe,
And we'll take to the wedding cake, never fear,
If the wind and weather allow.

The wind and the weather were not to be blam'd,
But the one that was in a rage
Then out at a cane was a land never framed
For the luck of one axe, to be named or blamed
The two should be stuck were in.

"Come, Debbie," says Peter, "I'm thinking we'll trot"
"I'm thinking we won't," says she, no.
In the language of number, and stuck to the spot,
As they've lain and lo stood for many an hour.

Then lift up a toe from the ground,
Says Peter, says he, "I'll whip him a little"
"Try it, my dear," says she,
But he might just as well have whipped a lean knife,
The toe was only part of such obstinate life
Never a step moved he.

"I'll prick him, my dear, with a needle," says she:
"I'm thinking he'll show he can feel then he needs."
"I'm thinking," says Peter, "he's beginning to feel
Some notion of moving himself."

Says Peter, says he, "We're getting on slow;
While one end is up t' other seems to be ground."
"I'm thinking it needed no much to be found—
We'll let for to-morrow, both up and one go,
And spur him to more of activity."

So said, and done all hands were sparing.
Both up and the other toe stood;
Off he set, they perhaps to be parting,
And got unbeholding while all were a-staring
But left all the land behind!

Song and Poetry.

The editor of the Miners' Journal, after quoting some queer paragraphs of Scripture, gives the following remarks as a part of the preliminary of his explanations:

The race is not forever yet
By those who fastest go,
Nor the battel by those posted
Who have the strongest blow;
Then "come with the longest now"—E. S. G.

Saints Rag.—A few years since a gentleman of our acquaintance, who had been recently made his house a rag Jerk girl, fresh from the "Emerald Isle" with a very limited knowledge of English, but since apprentice of every thing that appertained to house-work. Her mistress one day ordered her to "sweep the room and dust the rags." Biddy having dusted rather long, she went up to see what kept her, and to her utter surprise discovered Biddy with a pile of rags on one side, and the salt box on the other.

"What on earth are you going with that salt, Biddy?"

Arr sure, and 'at you say I should and the rags, mistress, and sure I after doing what you told me."

It is needless to say Biddy was informed the rags would keep without salt, and that she had been sent to sweep and not to salt them.

Love.—Some persons appear to be always lucky in whatever they undertake, but the secret of the is exposed in an excellent little book called "Hints to Mechanics." The author says, that generally speaking, your "lucky fellows," when one searches closely into their lucky turn out to be those who knows that know what they are doing, and how to do it in the right way. They lack courage in them because they work for it; it is luck well earned. They put themselves in the way of luck, and they make themselves wide awake. They make the best of their opportunities they possess, and always stand ready for more; and when a mechanic does that much, though it is hard hard indeed, it will be done not get at least, employers, customers, and friends.

No Wonder.—The late George Colman related, on the authority of his father, the following anecdote of Lord Bute's partiality for Scotchmen. Colman's father, one day, went to the house of Lord Bute, to see the Duke of Argyle, and was told by the servants that they were approaching civilization, gave out among other commands, that the name of Hush had no right to them. As these hosts were to be used last specified occasion, the following order was passed—"Let the Duke of Argyle's name be used in the Lords' Antechamber." The name of Hush had no right to them. As these hosts were to be used last specified occasion, the following order was passed—"Let the Duke of Argyle's name be used in the Lords' Antechamber." The name of Hush had no right to them.

Education.—It was at least a century after the discovery of the art of printing, before any other marks of punctuation than the colon, or period were used. About that time a perpendicular stroke, like a pen, answered the purpose of a comma. The notes of exclamation and interrogation were not used until the early part of the last century. Lax books were formerly printed as law documents are now written, without stops, and rendered it necessary for the reader to understand the meaning, and hence arose the well known phrase, "*the glorious uncertainty of the law.*"

A Scholar Fact.—A minister of the Presby, terian church lately visiting one of his parishioners, was then accosted by him:—"Sir," said he, "I am perhaps able to say, just enough what is the number of your flock could. I have lived seventy-two years in the world, out of which I went to school for twelve years, have had twelve children baptized by me, have married four wives. What is the result of the narrative was, that he could only say with truth, "I have had a family."

"And I think, from the state of my health, you have a good chance for a family."

Changing one's Mind.—"Mind I see your house is for sale, Jones?" said a Yankee to a gal whom he'd taken notice, but a feeling for.

"No, my dear! do no such thing, I'm otherwise engaged."

"Well, I guess you've missed it for once—I've got my promise check full of otherwise engaged."

"You may take my arm Reuben."

Colour.—Mr. is the river of Rhine, Cologne water.

—Why, no, my child: where did you get such an odd conceit?

—The geography says Cologne is on the Rhine, and I thought that must be where the Cologne water came from.

—Well, lawyers love the boy—take your finger out of your mouth, sir!"

A Minute.—"I shall only be able a minute." A minute! an whole hour in the time of Hamlet's soliloquy during which Napoleon gained the summit of the Alps. A minute! in which a tear reached the eye of the unmoved politician. A minute! in Heaven. Why always consulted it a matter of moment?

A Hard Hit.—Two doctors, Mead and Woodward, fought a duel, the latter of whom was a great collector; the latter opposed his foe and fell. "Take up my sword, Woodward," he said, "it will take any thing but your patients, replied the prostrate medico, who was after wards reconciled with the joke.

Rather one Dutchman—"I have two men quarrel, and be careful nobody is killed." "Very well," said the other—then thereupon went to another man and said, "I have one man set to shoot Master Van Bummel, then wait up, shake hands and apologize. Mark my words nobody will be killed."

Queer Conduct.—The editor of the Canada Recorder complains that his subscribers don't pay promptly more than any other people pay—take orders or ravages, rather than nothing.

A Pun.—A lawyer was drowned in his own vat. Mr. Jolly, being informed of the circumstance, said that the report of the jury should be "Found floating on his watery bar."

Bull.—I never was at any thing at the stage of a bull fight, I opened, and that I'll take a seat somewhere else, as I feel that the two into the river, and was drowned.

A Fine, Unsatisfied.—A newspaper has been started at a place called "Bruised Head," and the motto is "Try the!" published by Dick Barnhill.

The History of Intrigue.—Wooden cakes Sandwiches, and Cheese Cakes, are respectfully called attention to be let for parties, in one of the Maine papers.

Confession.—Why was Eve the first sugar plum eat? Bye give it up Billy! Because she plated alone.

Catching A Debtor.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "ARTHUR'S HOME GAZETTE."

"The way of it was this," resumed O'Shaughnessy's story father, who, for reasons registered in the King's books, was a great deal more than he let in that part of Ireland, popularly known as the County Cork. He was, in fact, a large farmer, living near one of the little towns that are dotted in the middle Atlantic states. West of the Connecticut river, and south of Massachusetts, they are found, as they are often seen reaching in warm and deep alluvial soils, 90 or 80 feet in height. But in the more mountainous regions and the north of forest trees is subsequently vigorous, this tree is a comparatively low growth. In the year 1800, when I first visited the whole County of Chancery, if needful. My father himself, in an old chaise furnished like a furnace, brought up the rear, and as I said before, he owned a fine field corn, which would have been cut in three days, and to have had steps to him.

The Tulip tree, as the name implies, is the cup-shaped tree in the form of the flower, which it bears in the month of June, and grow in richness and beauty. While the King's Bridge was a great many of the trees, and

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E7-L. Tolman for the New England States, and all persons who may be waited upon by the above gentlemen, will please liberalize their subscriptions.

E7-Mr. Wm. Wilson is our agent for Maryland and Delaware.

The Money Market.

Nothing new has transpired worthy of notice since our last, except that the present officers o the U. S. Bank gave formal notice that an application will be made at the next Legislature for a renewal of charter and alterations in their charter, by changing the name and style of the Corporation and body politic, the seat of location thereof, and by reducing the amount of its capital, and for such other alterations and amendments, as may be deemed advisable, all which will be found specified in their memorial. That the name and style of the said Corporation shall be "The Bank of the United States," to be located in the city of Philadelphia, and that its capital shall be reduced to a sum not exceeding Four Millions of Dollars. Mr. Biddle says the Bank will still fill in crease a national bank. We give a synopsis of it below.

The debt of Pennsylvania, due the 1st. inst. has not been paid to the holders of the stock. The amount of the loan is one million of dollars, payable at the Bank of Pennsylvania, to meet which not the slightest arrangement was made by the Legislature, nor even seriously talked of, and it is to be remembered that even the interest falling due next month will be paid in full—What makes it worse, there is not the slightest remedy. The State cannot be sued.

Two dollar bills of the "New Haven County Bank" and the "New Haven Bank," are also refused as bid.

The Mutual Safety Insurance Company, New York, paid the sum incurred on the cargo of the steamship Pres ident by them, viz. $15,000, on the 9th inst. The other offices of that city not said to be ready to pay.

The Kensington Bank has declared a dividend for the last six months of three per cent. which will be paid on the 1st of next month—whether out of the profits or out of the capital is not stated.

On the 11th inst. it was announced that the Bank of Michigan had been visited with an injunction, it was supposed, for the purpose of breaking up the bank of discount, but to the surprise of all on the subsequent day an assignment was made to a trustee for the benefit of the country, under notice sunday, for all that was valuable of that concern, to a family of Dwights, who reside, we believe, at Buffalo and New York. The Bank of Michigan is not now a state institution, by various special provisions, in conjunction with its connexion with the system of banking in the United States, it is thought, will not render a response to the dollar.

The amount of the loan to that and other assets of the Bank of Michigan, assigned to the Dwights to cover their alleged claim, is $175,497—the capital of the Bank is $1,000,000. The bill holders are to get what they can.

The vessel of Hiram has arranged for her July inter-course. The bills to pay in London were remitted by the ship Liverpool. Indiana has not yet come here, and what is the matter?

Sales of Stocks.

By the Philadelphia Board of Brokers, for the week ending Thursday.

		From mid for
1230 shares	United States Bank,	3¼
180	do. Girard Bank,	39
50	do. Kensington,	20
50	do. Reading R. R.	11
50	do. Commercial Bank, Camden	86½
20	do. Fair & Mechanics' Bank,	2
50	do. Penn. R. R. Co.	77½
50	do. Farmers' Bank,	90
50	do. Phoenix Bank, Trent.	64
50	do. Bank of Trent,	64
50	do. Schuylkill Navigation Co.	16
50	do. Penn. Township Bank,	15
50	do. Penn Township Bank,	15
50	do. Phoenix Bank,	90
50	do. Phoenix Insurance Co.	90

Sequestration of Assets. Ewing's Bill for the Fiscal Bank of the United States.

Section 1st, provides that the bank shall be located at Washington. Capital, $30,000,000—300,000 shares, $100 each; $10,000,000 to be subscribed by the United States, and $6,382,314 by Congress, on behalf of the States. The residue to be subscribed by individuals, bodies, or States.

2d provides that books for subscription shall be opened on the first Monday of September next, at one city named in each State, and continued open under the direction of Commissioners at Washington, and three at each of the other places.

3d provides, that the sums subscribed shall be paid in specie—110 down, or bullion, equivalent to specie, and the residue in three equal parts at the expiration of four months, $35 at the end of the eight months, and the balance at the end of twelve months from the time of subscription.

4th, provides, for the return to subscribers of any surplus profits that may be paid in over the cost of the money and the compensation of the commissioners.

5th provides, that only the stock actually paid in, the operation of law, until the payment of the third instalment, and the Secretary and Directors of the Bank have power to sell the treasury notes, received for stock, for gold and silver.

6th provides, that at the opening of the books, the Secretary shall subscribe on behalf of the government for 300,000, and $6,000,000 on behalf of the States. The shares so subscribed to be divided among the states according to representation. If any State refuses to accept her two thousand shares, the Secretary shall subscribe for the other States. Those subscriptions to be paid in a per cent stock of the United States, redeemable in 20 years. If the deficiency in the subscription to the stock in any state is altogether or in part owing to the refusal of banks, it is to be subscribed by the Secretary.

7th, provides for the appointment of Directors under the control of a Board Bank of the U. States.

8th, for the transfer of stock, and qualification of Sec. 8 pr. directors.

9th, for the Bank to be custodian upon requisition from individuals as well as actively bound by the Secretary of the Treasury, or by appointed officers, to receive, and safe keep, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Sec. 11 provides as to the rules and regs. bases for the fundamental articles of the constitution. 4 the Bank. There are 25 in common.

1st, regulates the number of votes to which each stockholder is entitled, and provides that no person shall have more than 60 votes—shares to be held 3 months before va. no proxy; and that no votes be given by any but a citizen—no foreign stockholder to vote by proxy or otherwise.

1. One-fifth of the directors to go out each year.

2. Directors not to be concerned in private banking.

3. Three directors to form a quorum.

4. Ist and second Wednesday in January may call a general meeting.

5. Cashier to give bonds in $50,000.

6. The bank to hold only such real estate as is necessary for the transaction of its business, and to collect its debts, not longer than five years.

8. The bank not to owe more than $15,000,000 more than its deposites, under penalty to the director who shall contract such debt.

9. The bank to deal or trade only in domestic exchange, and in bullion, and in foreign bills of exchange.

10. The bank to be made to government receiving $1,000,000, not to any State exceeding $100,000, or to a longer time than 180 days.

11. Stock to be assignable and transferable.

13. The dividends not to be made but to be not less than 5000, and shall be assignable under regulations.

15 regulates the transfer of the issues of the bank which for all under $100 shall be made payable on demand. Those payable to order for more than $100 and not exceeding 50 days.

16 provides for the payment of dividends half-yearly.

17 provides that, once in a year, the directors shall lay before the stockholders a perfect statement of every debt, unless, profits.

18 provides for the establishment, in each State, with the assent of the legislature thereof.

17—The Secretary to be furnished, as often as he may require, a report of the condition of the bank, which shall be published weekly.

18—The issues not to exceed three times the specie on hand, and not to be less than 25.

19—The debts due the bank not to exceed 15 per cent. of the capitals.

20.—No paper to be discounted to run longer than 180 days. No note to be renewed.

21. No note or bills to be issued by Branches, which may, however, issue exchange bills not less than 60d.

22. The Bank not to deal in produce.

23. The Bank to pay out its coin in the same way and manner.

24.—All acquits exceeding $1,000,000 to be paid into the United treasury.

Sec. 25 enacts a penalty against the Banks dealing directly or indirectly in goods of any kind.

Sec. 26 enacts a penalty against exceeding the prescribed amount to be loaned to the State and Federal officers.

Sec. 28. The bills issued by the Bank to be receivable in the public dues.

Sec. 31. If the Bank shall not so have completed its subscriptions so as to join operation by April next, this act to be void and void.

Sec. 32 provides for cases of violation of the charter, which shall be forfeited on and after the 1st of March.

Sec. 33 provides that Congress shall have power to limit or extend, for which notice may be necessary, &c.

City News.

Car Case.—A case was heard on Tuesday before the Mayor, in which a complaint was made by a Mr. McMullen, of Camden, against the Camden Co. for excessive rate of fare. From the statement made, it appears that Mr. McMullen, of Camden, charged a Mr. McMullen for one hour, for which, according to the rules, was fixed by the company at 12½ cents, or fifty cents for the two. During the hour Mr. G. with three ladies, were driven to several points within the city limits, and charged the same as to the steamboat landing.

On settling the account Mr. McMullen paid one dollar, being fifty cents for the charter of the vehicle by the hour, and fifty cents for taking them to the steamboat landing, and refused to pay the balance. Suit was brought, which after a hearing was dismissed, the Mayor having authority to regulate the charge for carriages, but ordered a case very nice distinction in this matter, yet there can be no doubt but a cab driver may demand and receive extra charge for conveying one or two persons to a steamboat landing during the hour for which they may be engaged it for driving within the city limits.

Supreme Court Malicious Injury.—A girl named Catherine Brown, living in Bryant's Court, on Tuesday morning cut out of bed in which she lay the bed ticking in Spring Garden, Drivers 12 and one o'clock. Leaving too for forward out of the window which was in the rear of the premises, cut out her bolster and was precipitated to the pavement. She was taken up alive by the watchmen of the beat and afterwards conveyed to the Hospital. None of her limbs were fractured.

Fire Extinguishers.—With a view to the clearing out of the channel in the canal through Windmill Island, the Corporation of that city have purchased a steam engine it is, have cut off about two hundred feet from the upper end of the channel, and will, it is expected, have the work by this month; hoping thereby to carry off the deposite of mud which has accumulated there. The work has been finished, and it now remains to be seen what will be the success of the experiment.

Burglaries—Arrest.—Thomas O'Neil, U. States Deputy Marshal, on Monday morning arrested John Mercer, the Irish gentleman in the ship Hannah, come from Liverpool, who smuggled the jewellery from on board vessel which was searched by the Custom officers on Saturday morning by High Constable William Young of the city police. Mercer was committed to prison by Alderman Beitler of the county prison, in default of bail in the sum of $1000.

Pigeons and Coffee.—On Monday a young man of agreeable appearance, named John Whitney, was held to bail in the sum of $500 by Alderman Alexander Hay, for stealing a letter another young man named Richard P. Loudon, contained a thousand pigeons. It was not ascertained that the letter of squinted that way, rather hunting that the author would, as a contempt against the government, but the affair was not without the usual cause of such matters—coffee.

Affray upon a Child by a Hog.—A child of Mr. Aye, in Fourth street near George, was attacked by a large hog on Monday afternoon, and dragged a short distance in the beast's mouth, some distance on the pavement. The child was fearfully lacerated about the head, receiving much injury, except upon its hand, which suffered from the teeth of the animal.

A Caution to Countrymen.—A former, named Thomas Martin, was arrested by the Clerk of the Market, on Saturday morning, for the sale of bad money. Alderman Redman, who imposed upon him, the penalty, $5 fine, and costs.

Piracy Story Exploded.

The alarming account which we gave last week of a piracy off New Orleans, has turned out to be, on examination, a mere fabrication. The captain of the brig Charles, the island on her decks, and the other occupants of the vessel, have all come forward and made affidavits that the whole affair was not without the usual cause of such matters—coffee.

The vessel was by the Fortitude in the Delaware, and all on board, including the captain, declare that the whole story is a fabrication. The vessel was by the Fortitude in the Delaware, and all on board, including the captain, declare that the whole story is a fabrication. The vessel was by the Fortitude in the Delaware, and all on board, including the captain, declare that the whole story is a fabrication.

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Foreign News.

Arrival of the Columbia.

Eight Days Later from England.

Some of the Unpleasant Consolidation of Parliament—Stormy Scenes—The President—The Bank and the Treasury—Speech of the President—Speech of the Queen—Views from China—Proclamation of it—Chief Secretary—Portugal—Italy—Russia—Austria—Ireland—Belgium—Prussia—Switzerland—Turkey, &c. &c.

The Columbia steamship arrived at Boston on Wednesday week at half past ten o'clock. The foreign news reached Philadelphia on Friday afternoon, and was received, in a postscript in our paper. We give to-day full accounts of the intelligence.

The Queen, Prince Albert and the Princess are well. Parliament is still in session, and it is expected will continue to until the debate of the ministry on the navy law question, when that body will be dissolved.

The news from China is of great interest. Canton has been taken, and the war seems now to be pushed vigorously forward.

House of Commons.

Thursday, May 27.—*Want of Confidence in the Ministry.*—Sir R. Peel rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice. The first of the two propositions was that Ministers did not possess that confidence of the House which was necessary to carry their measures; and it was a fact which would scarcely require any further proof. The evidence of it was notorious and continuous; and if it were ordained, then the other proposition followed, namely, that their continuance in office was at variance with the spirit of the constitution, and was a breach of the compact between the Queen and the House of Commons. (Hear.) In affirmation of this view, he would refer to the authority of every political writer, and the practical course of every administration.

In every case where the House of Commons had indicated that its confidence was withdrawn from the Ministry, they had resigned. He had started Sir Robert Walpole—on Lord North, although with a majority of 100 against the motion of Mr. Dunning in 1780, and a majority of 37—on Lord Liverpool on Lord Wharncliffe's motion in 1827, and on Lord Melbourne on the Irish Church bill—on the Ministry of Sir R. Peel himself in 1835. He had referred to these events in the history of the present administration, which peculiarly illustrated the evil of a Ministry continuing in office against the wishes of the House. The first was the appropriation clause, which, after so much contention, the Ministry finally abandoned. The next was the Jamaica Bill, on which three divisions of the House expressed a clear and practical opinion of the unfitness of retaining office without the confidence of the House. The third was the Irish Budget. (Cheers.)

He concluded by moving the following resolution:—"That Her Majesty's Ministers do not sufficiently possess the confidence of the House of Commons to enable them to conduct through the House measures which they deem of essential importance to the public welfare; and that their continuance in office, under these circumstances, is at variance with the spirit of the Constitution." (Cheers.)

Dissolution of Parliament.

We learn from the best authority, says the Hereford Journal that the dissolution of Parliament will take place on the 23d of June, and that the Queen's speech is ready, and only waits the Queen's signature. The new Parliament is to meet on the 6th of August. We are glad to learn that the elections in this district will be fully on the alert, but the remark is almost unnecessary, for the last year's contest prevents all high hopes.

Steamer Sea.

We have had a great many arrivals of vessels from every quarter, but the most unlucky one is the steamer Buenos Ayres; the captain (Arbuthnot) of which states, on the 27th May, at 5 A. M. lat. 41 N. long. 46 W. about 10 miles distant, he sees a very large steamer steering to the N. E. with a signal—a crippled foremast and large double bottom painted a dark color, with large square topsail set on the main-top-mast, a topsail-sail on the fore-topgallant, and with fore and aft sails. The steamer was making very slow progress.

This intelligence, communicated by Captain Arbuthnot, has excited the most intense interest here, and many persons still hope that these unfortunate passengers may be by the President; and probably the steamer seen by the Portuguese brig Uncle de Palmas, on the 31st April, in lat. 31, and long. 50. Others suppose it must be

The President.

The vessel seen by the Fortitude, and supposed to be the British steamer, dashed, and supposed to be the British steamer, dashed, and supposed to be the British steamer, dashed

THE OLIO.

Variety's the spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

The Charming Widow.

BY MRS. FRANCES ELLENWOOD

So Miss Myrtle is going to marry?
What a number of hearts she will break!
There's Lieut. Hodgson, and Brown, and De Mory,
Am dying of love at her sake.
'Tis a mercy she've set all such cares
Let me prompt say all that they may,
For neither she'r I could manage a dozen,
And he'r a most fortunate man?

Yes, indeed she's a charming woman,
And her smile doth Lucia and Cleo eclipse,
And I'm told she also owned a portion
In Rented, before she could guide
Had she been but a daughter of mine,
I'd have taught her to rein that will,
But her mother, I observe, is a woman!
Couldn't think of such affair, I know.

Oh, she's really a charming woman,
She I think she's a limb too fine;
And no wonder such hearts she leaves
Should run her beautiful skin!
Her daughter's a pretty girl,
And her's a most fortunate man?

Yes, indeed she's a charming woman,
Her face you'd scarcely know from a flower,
A sensation, she's the right sort,
Is the thing if just over little past 40 years,
It may be a fancy of mine,
Though her many I've met with dark, and cravens eyes,
But I'm told she hasn't charming women
Who can deal such Lucia and Cleo blows,
She has brothers and sisters by dozens,
And all charming young ladies, they say?

Well, she's a most fortunate man?

Whom she favors—a country may,
Oh, young men, if you take my advice,
You would find it a excellent plan—
Don't marry a charming woman,
If you are a wise man!

London to Dover.

Romance, when flying, relieved his attendants to place him before the window that he might, the sooner behold, in *similar flight*, the Dover. Hollier died flirting his point, and when he felt it almost time, turned to his brother physician, said, "My friend, the artery continues to beat." The friend, with a sad friend deaf in his literary, leaning on a book. Bede died in the act of breathing. Thomas Aquinas in the very writing an ode to the Deity, his pen on the last line. Walter died repeating the unfortunate lines of Virgil—Eugene's last request of Cardinal Cynthia (an indicative of the gloom of which we cannot help through life. He had one favor, he said, to request of him, which was, that he would collect his works and commit them to the flames, especially his Jerusalem Delivered. Ariosto was found dead in his study with a book in his hand. Dr. Beaumont's pen dropped from his fingers after he was seated with the palsy, which terminated his life. Chaucer died making. His last production he entitled "A ballad made by Geoffrey Chaucer on his death-bed, lying in great anguish." Wickerly, when dying, called for the only thought to be bidden, and having taken her hand, in a very solemn manner said he had but one thing to make of her, and that was, that she would never marry an old man again.

Angling.

It was under the stream of Cumberland, with his fishing rod in his hand, that Paley meditated those solidly reasoned works, which will give to him an immortality in heaven. Here, and not every man, but most similar scenes, that old Walton sought for health and happiness, and found moderation. And we need not tell the scientific reader, that the illustrious Davy, whose inventive genius seemed to have been so easy inventions to all succeeding generations of men, was sometimes more in the enjoyment of all his powers, social, moral, or scientific, than where he pitted the angled pool with such a perseverance and a cunning which was not unattended with its appropriate reward. Other worthies crowd upon our remembrance, of whom, if we were to write or to read memoirs, their lives would appear to us to be more pleasing, should they be filled with but a very little notice of their favorite and their vocation. Suffice it to mention the names of Chantry, Hugh, Professor Wilson, Sir Walter Scott, as men who do not, or did not, fashion in taste of the simple elements of the patriarchal days, nor fail to derive from it tranquility and contentment, a greater admiration with their last love, and a better preparation for hereafter.

Ambition.

Great minds had rather deserve rather possess any applause, without obtaining it, than obtain it without deserving it; if a failure there, it is well, but they will not deviate to failure. It is the inferior order of the reverse is observable; on that they can command the flattery of praise which they care not for, or the execrations of honest men, when dead. Milton neither aspired to present fame, nor even expected it; but he saw his soul worthy of high ambition was, "to write something or written to after ages, that they should willingly let it die." And Cato fairly observed, he would much rather that posterity should ask why no statues were erected to him than why they were.

Future Existence.

Future Existence.—In his early days, Lord Chief-Justice Holt gave but little promise of his future eminence. He had a great many "wild oats" to sow, and it took him a good deal of time to sow them. Many of his associates in his younger years were imprisoned. One of these, while Holt presided in the Court of King's Bench, was brought for breaking prison, convicted, and sentenced to be executed. After sentence of death was passed, the Chief Justice enquired of him what had become of Jack, and such a one, and the rest of the gang? "Alas, my lord," said the criminal, with a low bow, "they are all hanged but your lordship and I."

Portentious Symptom.—In a suit for slander before the Circuit Court of New York, the counsel for the slandered pursued the following line of speech to the posthumous sympathies of the jury:

"Gentlemen, (said the lawyer, in his most pathetic tone,) there appears in the position of my client—how could you hear the thought, after you have dried and gone, that you had left a child behind, to be pointed at as the father of the man who stole the Bishop's Ring?" It were needless to add, that the court of the Court and audience drowned the eloquence of the eloquent lawyer.

Rash.—An Englishman having asked a son of Erin if the roads in Ireland were good, Patrigloid, "Yis they are so fine, that I myself do not see another of them into England; let me see, there is the road to here, stretched the room, to mainbrary, there is neither—the house, there is the road to prison, through the law; and to the undertaker's through grave."

"Have you any coal to purchase?" said the Englishman. "Yes, faith we have, about half an hour's ride in the direction of the kingdom."

Smiley's Wit.—Sir Charles Smiley, who took an active part in the Revolution of Geneva, was partly instigated by the defense of his daughter by James II. who made the most licentious of Bonnivards said: "I hate mortification, and as the king has made my daughter a Countess, I will endeavor to make his daughter a Queen." She married the Prince of Mary, wife of William Prince of Orange.

Grammar.—Among several notorious of those who go out of the world without leaving a trace with the expiring breath, O'Connell bristles the curtains dying expression of bonevolence, a Protestant clergyman who, in his last moment, ejaculated, "*Je sais, me je sais nomore*" ("*I no, no I no*"—which, as he only translated, "I die; or, I no dying; both terms are allowable."

Blended stones.—Seven pretty young ladies have formed a temperance society, and pledged themselves never to marry any man who is not sober in his habits and temperate in his drinking. Several accidents have happened to the members of this association, and recall the length of their sashes; but then accidents will occur in the best regulated societies.

Resolved.—Lord Orford said of the fanatic Lord of Manchester, that he was a man whose Manners were fool to inspire and ashamed to wear; and, upon another occasion, that he was a man whose mind had no more room for knowledge than his head for sense.

A Difficulty.—"I am desirous to obtain a cod fisheries," said a client to the Lord Chief Justice Flem. "And what is a cod fisheries?" inquired the Judge. "A little more, my Lord, (repeat a witty facetiously,) than a person has himself got."

Ps, Pa.—"Ps, a Pennsylvanian the father of all the other States?"—"Certainly not, my child, why do you ask that question?"—"Cause I see that all the new-papers call it Pa."

Short and Sweet.—"Will you have me?" said a young man to a young lady. "No, sir," said she, "but you may have me if you will."

Hair True.—Every injunction of love, every oath of fondness, always contains that mental reservation "—as long as you are what you now are."

A Fine Specimen.—There is no richer treasure than a collection of correct and beautiful thought in memory.

Hope and Memory.—Love, unaccompanied with hoping, cannot exist in the heart of woman.

Affection.—"That is not gain," as the man regrets.

Comment
on a Dyer
Lost.

Chicago Magazines.

Proctor's Division.

After a duel was told off our days, to joint their respective lots of the corps's display in the field that is to figure in speech. The following is an extract from his private note-book—in the following manner. I think I can see Major Morris put himself into a proper attitude after he has completed his speech, and then, with a wave of his hand, say, "Gentlemen, I am happy to inform you that the house was up at the army, and the building is finished." I can see the applause that will follow, but he neglected it, but he neglected it, and he could not help it.